

The I. W. W. is the ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION of the WORKING CLASS; It Has No Political Affiliation and is Controlled by no Political Party

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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CHICAGO, MAY 23, 1908.

50c. a Year.

INTERNATIONAL GREETINGS

World's Congress of Textile Workers, per Mr. Marschland, International Secretary, Vienna, Austria.

Fellow Workers and Comrades:

Assembled in a world's congress of men and women representing the various textile workers' organizations of continental Europe, you are to deliberate as to what would be the best ways and means to organize against the growing power of the manufacturing class more concerted resistance of the working class. It will appear strange to you to receive from America expressions of comradely feeling, and still more, we presume, will you be surprised to receive these greetings from an organization whose efforts and work of construction are almost unknown to the comrades of Europe.

At a congress of Textile Workers, held from May 1st to May 3rd this year in Paterson, New Jersey, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"WHEREAS, A Congress of Textile workers will be held in Vienna, Austria; be it

Resolved, That we send our comrades and fellow workers across the Atlantic, represented at that Congress, our fraternal greetings, and notify them that on the 1st of May, International Labor Day, a convention of textile workers was opened in Paterson, New Jersey, representing the textile workers of the United States, for the purpose of forming a National Industrial Union of textile workers, under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only labor organization in America who stand upon the principle of world-wide solidarity of the working class, and recognize the class struggle, in contradistinction to the American Federation of Labor, that divides the workers into class divisions and advocates the brotherhood of capital and labor. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is our hope and desire to be represented at the next International Congress of Textile Workers."

(Sgd.) F. MILLER, Sec'y.

The adoption of the foregoing resolution manifests the views of those in whose behalf we are sending you these greetings; but little do these few words relate what sacrifices had to be made to reach the first step of an object, the formation of a National Industrial Union of Textile Workers; and what appalling acts of treason have been committed against the textile workers, struggling for their human rights, before an ever-increasing number were induced to place all the hopes of the proletarian class upon the comparatively young militant organization, the "Industrial Workers of the World!"

In no country upon the globe have there been created such distinct and sharply drawn class distinctions as in the United States, due to the full-steam rapidity with which the unhampered concentration and accumulation process in the industrial development has been going on; but nowhere has the capitalist class succeeded better to undermine and to destroy the instinct of solidarity in the working class by institutions controlled by them, and by constantly referring

to prevailing political sham-freedom and rights, so to be able to maintain and to fortify undisturbed their industrial and subsequent political rule and mastership.

So were also the Associations of working people made subservient to the interest of the capitalist class: not the universal interests of the whole working class were considered, the selfish interests of each separate craft combination were placed above the great endeavors of the world's movement of the whole class of wealth producers.

It is well-nigh impossible to portray within the limited confines of a letter of greeting the pernicious aspects and results of this individualistic self-aim movement; but suffice it to say that no group of the working class has had to suffer more intensely than the wage slaves exploited in the gigantic manufacturing plants of the textile industry.

Occasionally, we presume, the wails and cries of despair of textile workers bent under the hard yoke of exploitation have reached your ears in Europe! you may have heard of the protracted heroic struggles of the textile workers of Fall River, New Bedford, Philadelphia and other places; nor should it be unknown to you that there are more children exploited, comparatively, in the textile mills of this country than in any other country on earth; as even statistically proven by a representative of capitalist parties, Senator Beveridge, in an address delivered before the Senate of the United States; but absolutely unknown to you will be the fact that the leaders of organizations who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have time and again betrayed the interests of the workers, not alone by the declaration of and adherence to the principle "that the capitalist class and the working class have interests in common," but also by methods and pursuit of tactics by which the workers were split asunder in several craft aggregations engaged in mutual warfare—for the benefit, joy and amusement of the strongly organized capitalist mill owners.

The Industrial Workers of the World adhere to and advocate the truthful principle that only an industrial organization, firmly planted upon the recognition of the irreconcilable class conflict, offers relief and hope for the working class; for this purpose the form of "industrial, integral unions" are best adapted to carry on the class struggle within the confines of the capitalist system of society, and to make an end to the conflict by substituting the production for use for production for profit as now in vogue, the enjoyment of all producers of the full fruits of their collective labor, and the transformation of the government institutions as means of oppression into an administrative government of the working class for the operation and management of all industries.

The workers are flocking into this organization by the thousands, in spite of the industrial crisis which has shaken the foundations of the whole capitalist structure, the work of educating and enlightening the workers is being carried on with wonderful energy and zeal; and when there will appear at the next International Congress of

Textile Workers the representatives Textile Workers' Organization of this country you can rest assured that thousands of men and women hitherto anguishing under the yoke and burden have learned to look into the future with confidence in the victory of the principles, and the organization which gives vigor, expression and force to these principles.

Wishing you in your work, and your deliberations, comrades of the workshops, our heartiest encouragement and success, we remain,

With International Greetings,
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
W. E. TRAUTMANN,
General Secretaries, I. W. W.
In behalf of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of America.

BELLER & CO. AGAIN IN.

The suit for damages against the four Clothing Workers Locals I. W. W., instituted by Beller & Co., is at an end. On April 20 attorneys for Beller appeared in open court before Judge Edward E. McCall and begged to withdraw their suit for damages and ruling of court that a conspiracy was formed to ruin Beller and his business. They told the Judge that the strike being over, they had nothing to gain by the above action and it would only create a loss of time and trouble to the court, as it would take over four weeks to try the case. There were scores of defendants cited in the case. When the case was filed over a year ago, Beller's bill of cash expenses occasioned by the strike amounted to over \$10,000. Let us add to this the cost of contempt proceedings and attorney fees through the whole year and it will make quite a pile. And all this came about because Beller & Co. not wanting that his slaves should know each other by going to lunch the same hour.

A. J. F.

New York, May 17, 1908.

CHANGE OF VENUE GRANTED STEVE ADAMS

CHANGE OF VENUE GRANTED STEVE ADAMS.

Preston and Smith Still in Jail.

"Telluride, Colo., May 14.—District Judge Shackelford has granted the application of Steve Adams for a change of venue. He is to be tried on a charge of murdering Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler-Union mine, during the strike of the Western Federation of Miners here several years ago.

"The case will be held at Grand Junction and Judge Shackelford will preside."

This is the first step in assuring Steve Adams a fair trial. All efforts should now be bent to keep the working class aroused; and the conspiracy and plots of the Mine Owners' Association of the West will fall in the execution of the criminal plans.

But forget not, fellow workers, that two innocent men, Preston and Smith, are languishing in jail, separated from the world of "free men" by the dungeon walls in Nevada. It's just a year ago that these two men were condemned to 10 and 25 years' death for the world by a biased jury; and on perverted and false testimony.

They must be freed; and it is up to you, fellow workers, to do your share. Big mass meetings will be held in every city and townlet during the impending political campaign; there is the chance to make the workers everywhere acquainted with the case and the fate of these two men. Headquarters of the I. W. W. will have a leaflet ready, reviewing the whole affair; these leaflets should be ordered and widely distributed; new life must be injected into the propaganda so to secure for our two fellow workers the freedom and vindication. Fellow workers, be up and doing.

A FIELD FOR ORGANIZERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

After finishing two months of successful work in Spokane, I left for Portland, Oregon, going via Seattle, where I lectured for the I. W. W. locals in their part of the great International Labor Day celebration, and began my work in this city by lecturing again at a Labor Day celebration which was held on the 3rd of May.

There is enough work in this northwest country in the line of organizing, at the present time, to employ an army of organizers. In fact if we had as many organizers in the field as should be, we would have sufficient to organize a department of organizers if nothing else.

The railroads from Spokane to Seattle, some 500 miles, are lined with men. Stop after stop near the little places, finds small armies of workers from 25 to 300 making a "mulligan." Then again down the tracks from Seattle to Portland, another 170 miles, finds a repetition of the same "outing" parties. The men have been using the telephone and telegraph poles for fire-wood, and also the railroad ties, until in some places a drunk is dismissed as there is not room inside of the walls of the masters' houses of correction to spare at this time for a small thing like a drunk.

The penitentiary is overflowing in Washington and also in Oregon, the jails are all full and the chain-gangs as well as the rock piles are working overtime, with still a great surplus of idle workmen looking for that proverbial job. In the police courts a drunk is dismissed as there is not room inside of the walls of the masters' houses of correction to spare at this time for a small thing like a drunk.

Wages have been reduced at a great rate all over the country, and board bills shot up, but since a "raise of wages" is an immediate demand and of no benefit to the working men and women, all the "cleared-up" men are looking for the jobs of shorter pay and longer hours. Nil At one job that I came in contact with, the workers received the first cut from \$3 per day to \$1.85, and their board bills were raised from \$5.25 per week to \$6. They have just recently received another cut from \$1.85 to \$1.50. This is only one case; there are thousands of them all over the coast country.

One week's work in Portland shows that there is a great field in this district to do work in. Portland, like Spokane, is the hub of a great industrial district, and the surrounding country can never be organized until we can get control of this industrial center. There are two important things to be done here in the line of constructive work. That is to organize the lumber workers and also the common laborers, and to that task we are now directing our attention.

Within the city limits of Portland, there are some three or four thousand lumber mill workers, while in the adjacent territory there are nearly as many loggers. These men have been well directed moves among them; their numbers should add greatly to the new department to be launched on the first of August. We will adopt similar tactics as used at Seattle, and get these men into the many logging camps where the real practical work of cementing the workers can be accomplished.

For the past year and a half there has been a great amount of agitation carried on in this city. The big mill strike also added its part to the agitational work, but so far there has been a lack of effort in real organizing work. The revolutionary working class element have been forming through this long continued agitation, and from now on must follow the cementing of these crystals into a concrete form.

Added to the above mentioned field

in which organizing can be done at this time, there is also the section workers on the railroads all over the northwest who can be organized, had we the funds sufficient to place the organizers in the field. Funds of course, are needed. And in starting the organizing of the section men, which means the control of the railroads, as they are the workers who hold the key to the situation in the railroad business when industrially organized, we need six different nationalities represented among the organizers. On the sections are found, generally speaking, in this part of the country the following: Austrians, Italians, Greeks, Japanese, Chinese and a few English speaking workers.

Not only are there six different nationalities to deal with, but the employer thoroughly understands the scientific distribution of these different nationalities to the different sections of the country which make it nearly impossible for us to get to them. If the Italians all worked in one place and the Austrians in another place, and so on, it would be but little trouble for us to reach them. But in the west part of the state will be found a bunch of Italians, and then many miles away will be found another gang at work; distributed between the two, however, are the other nationalities, until it is necessary for six organizers, speaking six different languages to travel together, and cover a vast amount of territory in order to do the preparatory necessary work for the establishment of an industrial organization among the railway workers.

There is so much work to be done in this country in the line of organizing that columns of the Bulletin could be used in telling of the new discoveries; however, the lumber mill and logging camp workers, and the common laborers which includes section men are the ones of vital importance at this time. Judging from all the expressions heard along the route, the membership out here has about passed through the stage of political fanaticism, as advocated by "raise of wages" is an immediate demand and of no benefit to the working men and women, all the "cleared-up" men are looking for the jobs of shorter pay and longer hours. Nil

In the first week's work in Portland we have held six meetings, taken in 14 new members and paid off \$40 on the debt to headquarters, besides selling all the Bulletins we could get hold of as well as something like \$15 worth of literature. We have an order now for 550 Bulletins a week and expect to sell all of them, one each, and if the Bulletin is filled with first class propaganda material we will have the order up to 1,000.

J. H. WALSH,
National Organizer.

NO STRIKEBREAKERS IN THIS INDUSTRY.

It may be of interest to readers of the I. U. B. and others interested in the stirring labor troubles in Goldfield in the last couple of years, after the powers that be succeeded in practically making a scab camp out of it, and announced in their press that from now on there would be nothing but peace, harmony and prosperity for Goldfield, to hear of another strike. Alas, the old saying, "No vest for the wicked," seems to be true. About two weeks ago, in the interest of peace, law and order, what is known as the chain gang, operated on the streets of Goldfield, and all went well until three days ago, when the prisoners organized and went on strike, refused to work and are still standing pat, and there is no danger of anybody scabbing on them.

R. P. MILLER.

NOTICE.
Many of our fellow workers have contributed articles for publication in the Bulletin, but our space is limited, and nobody should take offense because these articles are not printed in this issue of the paper.

THE WAY OF KINGS, CROWNED AND UNCROWNED.

Ye are prating of your power but the sky of time is grey,
And the fullness of your madness it shall ripen with the day.
Ye shall waken in the moment when the great world shakes and reels,

When the mad brute host of hunger from the slums and darkness steals;

Ye shall waken to the reaping of the fruits your hands have sown,

And the measure ye have meted to the race shall be your own.

Think ye not that fate is idle and your own the Supreme Will,
For the wrecks that strew the aeons tell that right is reigning still.

Dream ye not that Mammon conquers, trust ye not too much to gold,

For the shell is not the substance, and the flesh is not the soul.

If ye doubt it, pause and listen; lift aside the veil of time:
Where is Rome and all her splendor? Where is Athens, the sublime?

Where are all the Persian millions? Where the proud Egyptian host?

Tell me, does imperial Carthage still adorn the Afric coast?
Where the empire of the Incas? Where is Montezuma's throne?

What is Spain and Spanish glory in the world once called her own?

Where are India's mighty princes? Where the Babylonian kings?

Tell me, ye who kneel in worship at the shrine of earthly things!

Proud ye are, and will not answer—ye are swelled with folly vast—

Neither will ye heed the lesson that is taught by ages past.

Like the scribes of ancient Judah ye depend on Roman might,

But the buried Christ is risen and the faith still lives tonight.

There be some ye cannot silence; there be some ye cannot kill;

And the blood of martyred spirits is the seed of progress still;

Love and freedom still are powers in the human heart and soul.

And the great, eternal truth is marching onward to the goal!

But all words are worse than useless—Reason's self ye would deride—

Ye are but the sons of folly and the slaves of purse-born pride;

Ye are strangers unto mercy; ye are deaf and dumb and blind;

Ye have never paused to listen to the human heart and mind,

Justice, honor, hope and virtue, ye as evil things disdain.

Lo! I hear the workers coming over hill and dale and plain,

And the Marseillaise is ringing 'round a rebel world again!

—Covington Hall.

An Endorsement.

Whereas, The editorial, "As to Political Parties," which appeared in the I. U. B. of April 18, 1908, is a correct statement of the attitude of I. U. B. 32, I. W. W., towards political parties; and

Whereas, We believe the time has come when the I. W. W. must take this stand towards all present institutions and organizations, therefore be it

Resolved, That I. U. B. 32, I. W. W., in regular meeting assembled, do heartily approve of and endorse the sentiment and position expressed in said editorial;

Resolved, That we send these resolutions to the I. U. B. for publication.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

By order of I. U. B. 32, I. W. W.,
Seattle, Wash., April 21, 1908.

In statement of monies collected by organizers, as published in Bulletin No. 11, Vol. 2, an error crept in. The \$30.00 advanced to Walsh for trip to Portland, Oregon, were contributed by the Local Union in Spokane, Wash.

BRIEF NOTES.

In a meeting in Chicago, called for the purpose of organizing bakery workers into the I. W. W., Mr. Miriam, formerly in Los Angeles, and now National Secretary of the Bakery Workers' International Union, made the open assertion that seven members of the I. W. W. Polish Bakery Workers' Union of Detroit had taken the places of striking bakery workers. The general officers not having heard anything about such a treacherous act of I. W. W. members, and not willing to give credence to mere assertions, have immediately ordered an investigation, and if the allegations are true these seven men will certainly be expelled from the I. W. W.; and if there should be no foundation in fact for such a story then—well, we can not expect the enemies of the industrial union movement to make a retraction.

Members at large are requested to look up their due books and see if they are in good standing. If you are unable, on account of not working, or for some other misfortune, to come on in wage workers' lives, to pay up, send for out-of-work stamps.

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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

LABOR'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Covington Hall.

When in the Course of events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the iron bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of earth, the separate and supreme station to which the Laws of Nature entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are entitled to economic equality, that they are endowed by Nature with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them may seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the Workers, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present Ruling Class is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over the Workers. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. The Ruling Class has refused its assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. It has forbidden its Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till its assent be obtained, and when so suspended, it has utterly neglected to attend to them. It has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large numbers of people, unless those people would relinquish the Right of Representation in Industry, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. It has obstructed the Administration of Justice. It has made Judges dependent on its Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. It has erected a multitude of Useless Offices, and sent out swarms of Parasites to harass the Workers and eat out their substance. It has kept among us, in times of peace, vast hordes of Compensates to the great Injury to our Interests. It has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. It has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving its assent to their Acts of pretended Order: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment from any murders which they should commit on the Workers; for cutting off our right to enter and use the machinery of Production and Distribution, upon which right our lives and the lives of our loved ones depend; for imposing burdens on us without our Consent; for depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury; for transporting us thousands of miles from home to be tried for pretended offenses; for denying us the Fruits of our Toil; for abolishing the free System of Laws and establishing in its stead a System which makes Justice a Thing subject to barter and sale; for taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Unions; for imprisoning our Delegates and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever; it has abdicated Government here by declaring us Vagrants, after making it impossible for us to Labor, and waging War against us; it has plundered us on the Seas, ravaged us on the Coasts, robbed us in the Valleys, outraged us in the Mountains, and destroyed the Lives of our people; it is at this time maintaining large Armies of Mercenaries to complete the work of enslavement, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a Civilized nation; it has constrained our fellow-workers taken Captives on the high Seas of Hunger to bear Arms against their Class, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or fall themselves by its Hands; it has excited Craft, Race and Religious wars amongst us, and has employed against our Organizations, the merciless Pinkerton Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished and unprincipled persecution of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Class, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfitted to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our Capitalist rulers. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Labor Lieutenants to extend unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to whatever shadow of justice and magnanimity may still remain with them, and have conjured them by the ties of human kinship to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and

correspondence. They have been deaf to the voice of justice and mercy. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces their System, proclaims its overthrow and compels the establishment of the Industrial Democracy. We, therefore, the Representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, in General Convention Assembled, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the World's Workers, solemnly publish and declare, That the Working Class is, and of Right ought to be, free; that it is Absolved from all Allegiance and Service to the Capitalist Class, and that all connection between it and the Ruling Class, is and ought to be totally dissolved; that since the Workers alone produce all wealth, they alone are entitled to own and enjoy all wealth; and that, as Free and Independent human beings cannot exist in a Class-Divided Society, the abolition of Classes is and ought to be decreed. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the justice of our Cause, we, the Workers, on Farm and Ship and Railroad, in Mine and Shop and Forest, mutually pledge each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

So let it be, my Comrades. Courage, yet a little while, and the day is ours.
Out of the Valley Forge where we are camped tonight, let us rise and march onward to Industrial freedom!
The age is ours; faint not, nor sleep, nor rest.
Unite! And, on to Victory!

ONE WHO SOUNDED THE RIGHT NOTE.

At a convention of a political party which pretends to organize the workers for the change of the economic system, the discussion of any topic presented as a proposition by which the process can be accelerated should be legitimate and in order.

Such a topic is the "Burning question of unionism." That opinions on this subject are bound to clash if divergent elements are brought together should not be wondered at, but that the belauding of an issue by phrasemongers, so to win support, will not deceive those who are alert to the fact that essentially industrial unionism is not merely a matter of forms and structure, that its advocacy means a complete shifting of the scenes of battle has been witnessed at a convention of such a political party.

All "prominent" delegates to the national convention of the Socialist Party with but few exceptions argued that they were advocating industrial unionism in the old unions; long before a few wise men conceived the idea of making it a "paramount issue" in the program of the working class movement; but when the California delegation tested their sincerity by submitting a plank in which it was declared that "industrial unionism had been found more effective in increasing working class solidarity," the line of battle was immediately drawn and while the proposers of the amendment thought they might compromise the question and thus get stronger support in the final vote on the subject by "OMITTING all reference to unions organized on the basis of the irreconcilable class conflict in society or serving as an agency for the construction of the industrial government in the co-operative-commonwealth"—the opponents were not so easily deceived, and they arrayed themselves solidly against the supporters of a "rider" drawing the line as closely as if the amendment had contained the passages which we herein emphasize. And in the arguments for the adoption of the amendment one delegate, Fellow Worker Storton, Editor of the "Wage Slave," published in Hancock, Michigan, was the only one who sounded the right note, in the five minutes time allotted him, expressing concisely the arguments of the true revolutionary Industrial Unionist.

He said: "I am unable to understand the logic by which a convention of a working class political party went out of its way to pass a resolution on the subject of temperance, a matter relating to the personal attitude of individual comrades and workers to an ethical question, can be said to be going out of its proper sphere of activity to pass a resolution on the subject of labor organizations as contemplated in this amendment."

"We have not gone out of our way nor are we proposing to go out of our way in expressing ourselves as to our preferences for one form of labor organization rather than another. We are not going out of our way in taking up this subject. We find it in our way and we have to take it up. NO SUBJECT IS MORE VITAL IN THIS BODY WITH RELATION TO ITS WHOLE WORK OR THE WORK OF THE LABOR CLASS MOVEMENT THAN THE QUESTION OF LABOR ORGANIZATION OF WHICH WE FIND TWO CONTENDING FORMS HERE."

"For the further reason also I find it highly proper to take up this matter, FOR THERE IS NOT A SOCIALIST IN THE WORLD TODAY WHO CAN INDICATE WITH ANY DEGREE OF CLEARNESS HOW WE CAN BRING ABOUT THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH EXCEPT ALONG THE LINES SUGGESTED BY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORKERS."

"Political institutions are not adapted to the administration of industry. ONLY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE ADAPTED TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH THAT WE ARE WORKING FOR. Only the industrial form of organization offers us even a theoretical constructive Socialist program. There is no constructive Socialism except in the industrial field."

"I was sorry to think that this convention would be swayed largely in a matter of refraining from pointing out even the superiority of industrial organization. I should be very sorry to think that we should be swayed by opportunist consideration that by refusing to point this out we should get more votes. I should be sorry if that were the case. The very essence of opportunism, of Bryanism, of Hearstism is there."

"I KNOW OF NO ARGUMENT THAT CAN BE BROUGHT TO THIS CONVENTION IN FAVOR OF OUR SILENCE IN THIS MATTER OTHER THAN THAT OFFERED BY THE DELEGATES INTIMATING WE CAN GET MORE VOTES BY BEING ABSOLUTELY SILENT."

"I know of no argument brought along that line which has not already been worn threadbare by those who speak in the name of Bryan and Hearst or that has not already been worn threadbare when they say that we should train with them, that we should keep out of the Socialist movement, when they tell us, 'You haven't any hope of electing a Socialist president; then why not support us, vote for good men and after awhile Bryanism or Hearstism will evolve into Socialism—by and by.'"

"I recognize the parallelism between those arguments. Indeed,

they are one and the same argument. The plain meaning of this proposed amendment is simply to point out the fact, to call attention to the fact, that we are not going outside of our proper sphere. What is our proper line of activity? Our pronounced line of activity is to destroy capitalist institutions and bring in the co-operative commonwealth under Socialism. Here we find the means at hand for advancing constructive Socialism, and I submit that we are not going out of our way in recognizing that these are our appropriate means and are at our hand."

The defeat of the amendment by a vote of 138 to 48 has not settled the question in that particular party by any means. Industrial unionism is a live issue, it is a paramount consideration in the mapping out of the correct program for working class activity and propaganda, and it alone will build the straight and quickest road towards the complete emancipation of the working class from the thralldom of wage slavery.

BRIEF ARGUMENTS.

When the workers control industry picnics will take the place of panics.

Prosperity of the capitalist class means poverty for the working class.

Murder like theft is no crime under capitalism when committed wholesale.

The Civic Federation is a part of capitalism. The A. F. of L. is a part of the Civic Federation.

The I. W. W. opposes capitalism and all its parts.

A member of the I. W. W. is a citizen of the Republic of Labor.

A card in a craft union is but a license to scab on some other worker in the same industry.

PROPAGANDA NOTES.

Fellow-worker F. W. Heslewood of Kalispell, Montana, sent for \$50.00 worth of prepaid sub cards to the Industrial Union Bulletin. While we don't expect as much from every fellow-worker who has to toil hard every day in the shop for a bare existence, but we do urge our active workers who have sold sub cards to get a new batch. Those who are able but have not tried as yet to rustle for subs, we say, take an example from fellow-workers who did. All you need to do is to approach the workers.

There is no hard and fast rule how to get subs. "Each in his own way" can secure readers who will stay.

A fellow-worker out West writes that the I. W. W. has no literature in foreign languages. Take a look at our advertisement.

Fellow-worker Adolphus Hartung of Redlands, California, sends out marked copies of the I. U. B. to workingmen whom he thinks can be interested in Industrial Unionism. Of course, it is quite expensive, but this is in the State of California, the land of sunshine, milk and honey—for the capitalist.

In almost every local some workers are to be found who neglect to come to the meetings for the purpose of meeting their obligations. Nevertheless, if notified by the local secretary, he sending them arrange notices, those negligent members would show up at the meetings and put themselves in good standing. A heart to heart talk would invariably also induce them that from now on they will also take part in the spreading of the education and agitation which in the last instance will redound to their own benefit. "Co-operation in agitation means a more solid organization."

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Just Out.

The second part of "Handbook No. 2, Industrial Unionism: Means and Methods," by Wm. E. Trautmann, can be supplied now at \$3.50 per hundred or 5 cents apiece on small orders. This is a good pamphlet to sell together with the first handbook. Send in your order at once with the necessary cash. Spread the light with all your might. The first part of "Handbook No. 2," entitled "Old Methods," is in print.

While looking over our mailing list a few weeks ago we found that over 150 workers are reading the I. U. B. in Fairbanks, Alaska, a suburb of the North Pole.

This week we find 97 workingmen wading south around the big copper-wire ditch (Panama Canal) who are subscribers to the I. U. B. in order to learn what industrial unionism stands for. Most of those readers were gotten by Fellow Worker Cody, who is always hustling. Now, if one man can get so many readers in comparatively small places, how many could be gotten by several active workers in large industrial centers? Don't try to figure it out, but start to get them, and you will help to enlarge the circulation of the I. U. B. besides diverting some medium of exchange into our treasury, and it's fair exchange; a workingman gets 50 cents worth a year when subscribing to the I. U. B.

THIS IS DONE BY LUMBER WORKERS.

Resolutions passed at the last regular meeting of the Kalispell Local No. 421, I. W. W. for the purpose of assisting the headquarters to maintain an organizer in Flathead valley. The resolutions were carried unanimously and ordered sent to the Bulletin for publication.

Kalispell, Mont., May 9th, 1908. To the officers and members of Kalispell Local, Lumbermen's Union, No. 421, Industrial Workers of the World:

Whereas, the history of the labor movement for the past thirty years has demonstrated the craft unionism is unable longer to cope successfully with the ever growing tendency of capitalists and employers of labor to combine their energies to defeat

the laboring class, in its struggle for betterment of the conditions of the wealth producer of the world, through powerful organizations, such as citizens' alliances and manufacturers' associations, with millions of dollars at their disposal to defeat all efforts on the part of the laboring class to assail the position of the employing class; with the powers of government, military and judiciary, at the beck and call of an exploiting class who own the machinery of production, the means of transportation and communication, in fact, the very sources of human existence, thereby compelling the millions of toilers to pay heavy tribute for the privilege of serving a master; and Whereas, To meet and cope successfully with the vast aggregation of wealth thus arrayed against and to keep the laboring class in subjection, it is absolutely necessary for the laboring class to organize industrially, that is, in accordance with the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, viz., the organization of a vast army of wealth producers on industrial lines, whose aim and object shall be at the proper time to overthrow the present capitalist system, through political action, and on its ruins construct a real republic, a co-operative commonwealth; and

Whereas, Such an organization of the workers to be effective must be thorough in territory where organized at all, as half organization is little, if any, better than no organization of a vast army of wealth producers; the half way point, and that propaganda of the principles and aims of industrial unionism be dropped; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are not yet satisfied to remain in our present half-organized state in Flathead County (though the work up to date has been most satisfactory), but feel that the work has just begun, and that in order to hold what we have already accomplished and still more strengthen our position, some active energetic fellow worker should be kept constantly in the field until such time as the Industrial Workers of the World shall have the various industries of the county thoroughly organized; that such fellow worker should devote all his time to the work of organization, distribution of propaganda literature, and collection of dues. In view of the foregoing be it

Resolved, That 20 per cent of the gross receipts of Local 421 be set aside for the sole purpose of carrying on this propaganda work, said money to be used as the Local may from time to time direct, and that the I. W. W. Heslewood be, and is hereby selected for such work so long as headquarters will allow him to remain in the valley, or until such time as the Local shall determine the services of such organizer unnecessary.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. CHAPMAN,
Chairman Standing Committee.

Send your subscription for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to Wm. E. TRAUTMANN, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and fill out this blank.

(Enclosed find _____ cents.)

Name _____

Street and Number _____

Post Office _____

State _____

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF GREENWOOD, B. C.

The mines in this camp have been closed down since last November. The cause of this, as anyone knows who has the least common sense or reason, is the general industrial crisis, which has produced similar conditions throughout the country, and is the mere effect of the present system of ownership of property. The plainness of this fact makes it evident to anyone but a narrow-minded, prejudiced cockroach business man such as we have in this town, and whose chief object in life is to ride like leeches on the back of labor. Nothing that could have been done by the employees, even to the limit of working for their board, would have prevented the mines from closing; yet despite this fact, the business people here have taken the very first to place the whole responsibility for the conditions that have existed here on Greenwood Miners' Union.

The Citizens' Alliance have tried to disguise themselves under the name of Board of Trade, and under this name they have circulated reports and published resolutions to the effect that conditions around Greenwood were made intolerable by the union and by the fact that the union was in the future to drive its members out of the country. Here is the last resolution emanating from this infamous aggregation:

"Whereas, it has come to our attention through recent developments that we have in our midst those who seek to create dissension between employer and employee. It is hereby that we, the undersigned members of the Greenwood Board of Trade and citizens of Greenwood, while being in hearty sympathy with properly directed organized labor, wish to place ourselves on record as opposed to any further attempt to create such strained relations, and we strongly oppose all efforts of the labor agitators and trouble makers tending toward industrial unrest, and furthermore, will do our utmost not to harbor such characters in our community.

"E. W. McLane, Hon. Sec'y.
"F. G. Warren, President."

About what is meant by properly directed organized labor can easily be imagined when emanating from such a source as this. That such an aggregation, who happen to be in possession of property, which labor has created, should set themselves up as society, the public, the citizens of Greenwood and claim the community as "their own," is neither new or surprising.

Despite their citizenship, the only object of their patriotism is the preservation of their property, and even anxious to serve the dictator of a foreign corporation.

T. STALEY,
Member Greenwood Miners' Union.

CONCERNING LOCAL PRESIDENTS.

Some time ago Fellow Worker Etor contributed an article in The Bulletin in which he took occasion to give his views concerning the abolishing of presidents in the local unions of the I. W. W.

At the very time of the article in question the "president in the local" problem was being wrestled with by Local No. 259, I. W. W.

For over a year we had struggled along with local presidents, and found by the time that this form of president officer did not give satisfaction, but, on the contrary, had a decidedly exasperating effect upon the membership of this local.

Several months after the celebrated deposition of "your president, C. B. Sherman," we decided that since a general president could be so nicely eliminated, we took the position of carrying out the same idea in reference to local presidents, and also abolished the office in our local.

As is so often the case with individuals, and also with collective bodies, we fly from one extreme to the other, wondering why the remedy is as bad as the disease.

As may be expected, from an automatic method we sought a democratic one, and from presidents we drifted into the Socialist political party method of electing a chairman at every meeting.

O, grand and sublime result! Blissful Democracy! Surely now we could sail on unhampered from this source.

But such was not to be. From Democracy we took a step to "democracy run mad"—a democracy that is as bad, if not worse, than autocracy pure and simple.

At this juncture the writer proposed that we elect a permanent chairman, I. e., for six months or one year—subject to removal at any time for unsatisfactory service, to be known as chairman only, and that only while actually in the chair; at all other times to be clothed with no more authority than the rank and file.

We supplemented this with a rule providing that when the regular chairman is not in his chair at the appointed time, the vice-chairman shall act and shall hold the chair for the rest of the meeting.

Thus the two vie with each other in promptness of time and to outdo each other in the proper handling of the gavel.

Our experience has demonstrated the fact that a local president is no more necessary than a general president. That despite the fact that all the arguments of Fellow Worker Etor against electing a chairman at every meeting is sound, the reality does not lie in retaining presidents as presiding officers. That electing a chairman at every meeting is even more dangerous from a democratic point of view than permanent presidents, to say nothing of the waste of valuable time, etc.

Now, it would be rash for me to rush into print with this article if it were merely based on an enthusiastic laudation of this idea. But it is a calm explanation of our experience, which has proven satisfactory beyond our most hearty expectations, and after one year's trial, and we feel justified in making it known, not for the purpose of boosting the superiority of No. 259, but for the welfare of the revolutionary I. W. W.

organization. Believing that all locals of a progressive tendency who seek to solve a vexing problem will be greatly benefited by giving this plan a fair trial, and also reminding the members that there are two extremes, both equally wrong, there is always a "happy medium," a middle ground position that proves to be the sound basis from which to reason and to act.

Much more could be said in defense of this proposition, but relying on the good judgment of the members of the most advanced labor organization the world over, we feel confident that you will not only try the plan, but also find it to be of as great a value to the locals as the overthrow of Sherman was to the general organization as a whole.

Yours for Education, Organization and Industrial Freedom.

ARTHUR A. DU PROZ,
Canton, Ohio.

GET TO WORK, FELLOW WORKERS.

The recent disputation in The Bulletin does and will take not only the general office, but the minds of the working class from its actual work in hand. We talk grandly about "correct principles" and "working class solidarity," the "final goal," and the "Industrial Commonwealth," so much that these phrases have become so much cant with many and I for one am sick and tired of phrase mongering. Too much generalizing, fellow-workers, and too little concrete work. Personally I believe the time is ripe for laying aside old disputes and "something" concretely of organizing the sentiment for working class unity among the workers into concrete organization.

As a means to this end allow me to suggest that we must first clear up the debt, raise a general organization fund. But how? That's easy if all workers will get in and hustle and each member employed give one day's wages per month to a general organization fund. Although unemployed, I will do as much, if not more. What could we do then? Extend our propaganda among the textile workers, coal miners, and western woodsmen, and sawmill workers, and any other groups that are the most responsive to Industrial Unionism. I might suggest that efforts be made to find out where is the body of workers most easily organized, and put our efforts where they count most. It is intelligent direction of effort that counts, but along with intelligence we must have numbers. Intelligent working class organization, and intelligence of the masses, will alone make the employers tremble in their seats of power.

I hope to see Headquarters take up the matter of pushing before the membership the necessity of systematic contributions at the stage of the game. Give every employed member to give one day's wages per month toward a general organization fund. If such is taken up now and pushed energetically you can not in a few months the organization be receiving five or six thousands dollars per month from this source alone? That means what? Increasing our agitation more than fivefold. Can't be done! Well, you pessimistic fellow-workers, dig in your heels and dig up one day's pay for every month you work and quit your pessimism, and we will more than do so. To show this is not mere bluff to make the others dig in their heels, let me count on two days' pay for the first month I work.

Hoping for a great movement, and intelligent, I remain.

Portland, Ore. W. J. FISHER.

SOME OBSERVATION LESSONS.

Fitzgerald, Ga.

That those who buy labor are becoming more bold and brutal, is disclosed from the following advertisement.

\$10 Reward.

I will pay the above reward for the apprehension and detention of Fred Harris, a dark ginger-colored negro man about twenty-one years old. Right hand has an extra finger very short. When last seen wore striped overalls and snuff-colored shirt, five feet six inches tall, weighing about 155 pounds. Address A. Dorniney, R. F. D. No. 2, Fitzgerald, Ga.

This reward would indicate that this man, Fred Harris, was an escaped criminal, but nothing like the kidnapping of Harris, simply owed a debt to be paid in labor. This man Dorniney had loaned Harris money to be paid in labor. Before he had performed all the labor due Dorniney, he left. Or, as they express it in this country, "he escaped." Escaped because of inhuman treatment.

There is a law in this state that when a man advances money for labor and should the laborer leave him before performing all the labor due, he can apprehend and detain him until the debt is paid. On a thousand and one pretexts he is "detained" to the heart's content of the creditor.

The object of the law was to enable the capitalist class to take advantage of the misfortunes of the poor man. And many a fortune has been made out of these misfortunes. When a man works on a plantation, lumber or turpentine camp, and comes out in debt (keeping the figure on the wrong side of the ledger), his boss tells him he will advance him the money to balance the ledger if he will pay it in labor. So he goes to work for his boss again to find that at the end of the year he has again unbalanced the ledger. So he keeps on balancing and unbalancing to the end of his allotted time. This is not exaggeration, for there are instances where men have died in their efforts to "get balanced."

But they have a better law than the foregoing to rob a working man of his labor. This is the vagrancy law. They have discovered that the wage worker stands the entire brunt of the pauper's sin as they come down from the North in search of work, they arrest them for vagrancy, and they are sold to the highest bidder to work out their dues. Thus the farmer, lumberman and turpentine manufacturer get their labor for almost nothing. The horrors of these men working out their dues exceeds those in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There are instances where they have been beaten to death; and shot in attempting to make their escape. This just reminds me of Rockefeller. About five years since this arch capitalist attended a "good roads convention."

The convention had under discussion the ways and means of raising money to improve the public roads. Rockefeller, rising in all his "cussedness," said: "We will soon have another panic. In the panic of '93 there were about 5,000,000 enforced idlers. The next will have about 10,000,000. Now, you know, according to the laws of every state when a man is idle and has no money he is a vagrant. This is your chance to improve the roads at a nominal cost. If this 10,000,000 will not work voluntarily at your price, then force them to work involuntarily. Put a case of vagrancy against all of them and you have the labor of 10,000,000 men for your board. When they have worked out the first fine, make another case of vagrancy against them, and so on. This plan will probably cost for ten years. Thus you will have the labor of 10,000,000 men for ten years for their board. Have patience, and time will redound to your interest."

C. R. DAVIS.

FROM THE WINDY CITY ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Saturday, May 16th, meeting of Bakery Workers was held in the Ghetto. Secretary Trautmann and General Organizer Vincent St. John addressed the workers, who although handling lots of "dough," want to organize. In spite of the fine evening they got a larger share of the dough which they now create for the baker bosses, until they, in conjunction with their fellow-workers in other industries, can take and hold the whole cheese. Some incidents during the meeting will be written up next week.

The same evening another meeting of unorganized citizens now on strike in Solares' shop, one of the meanest, cockroach labor skinner in town, was addressed by fellow-workers Trautmann and St. John and Dr. Nathan. Solares' shop is in Yiddish. Fellow-worker Jack Billow acted as chairman. Being a cigarmaker himself, and having served his apprenticeship on the firing line, he was able to get things a-going in the right direction. In spite of the fine evening the hall was packed with young men and girls, many of them agreed to picket Solares' shop early in the morning and at quitting time, to help take up collections in their respective places of employment, and also give moral encouragement to their striking fellow-workers. A good collection was taken up on the spot.

Fellow-worker Trautmann advised them that by all means they should put up a good fight for better conditions. He cited instances from the history of strikes, that whenever a body of workers had given a determined battle to the exploiter, and losing same, it was a "Pyrrhic victory" remembered by the bosses. Wherever those workers had preserved their organization and again struck at an opportune time, the bosses invariably give in to demands of their employees without them going on strike.

You cigarmakers should do likewise. Stand together, whether you take up Solares' shop or not, for remember this is your fight just as well. If fifty cigarmakers cannot win a struggle against a small boss, how could you expect to wage a successful battle against the larger firms? Trust those who are watching this fight? If victory should be the outcome of this struggle, you must give all possible aid. It will be to your own benefit. Demonstrate to your employer, workmate, give in to demands of their employees without them going on strike.

The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m. C. J.

A clipping from "The Express" sent to us by a fellow worker of Redlands, Cal., contains the following passage: "Solares' obtained a warrant in Santa Barbara quite as readily as they have in any other port, and they soon were persuaded to join in the dance."

Our son of the Golden West has this to say:

"What do these slave girls do for their fellow workers who are soldiering for industrial freedom instead of oppression. It seems that these silly 'geese' have more the mercenary of capitalists than associate with proletarian fighters for their own benefit." We also want to pop the question, but not exactly like our friend (he should be excused; he is only 23). "What are you women and girls doing for yourselves?"

True enough, geese saved Rome from destruction once upon a time, so the story goes. But what of today? Many are the opportunities for women to be laborers, and in the struggle for labor's emancipation, which in its wake will also settle the women's questions; but what are the women doing? Become "sweethearts" of soldiers? Is that all they long for? Where there is a will there is a way. The girls of Russia have shown to the world their courage, wit and spunk, enough to make our so-called "Daughters of the Revolution" go back to the drawing board. Our Yankee Doodle Dandies at \$12 per are silly boys who are our merchant princes in manner and speech, "don't cher know," and many more would be wise if they get new leaders, and be afraid to assert their manhood. It's not clothes that makes the man. Women toilers of America, the workmen need and so-

licit your co-operation in the struggle for the emancipation of all. Take your place by the side of your husband, brother and sweetheart. Encourage if you cannot do active work.

Already quite a few girls have joined the I. W. W.—Finnish girls in Minnesota, textile workers in Paterson and millinery workers in New York. Not only this, but they have carried on a strike in New York that showed what women can do if once they make up their mind and organize on the right lines.

Again we ask what are you women and girls going to do? Let us hear from you. PROPAGANDA.

MEN WANTED

To Stay Away From Nome, Alaska, During 1908.

Mines employing largest number of men are nearly all worked out. No new discoveries have been made this winter.

Over 1,500 men came to this country in 1907 and failed to get employment. A similar rush in 1908 will result in starvation of numbers of men, and wages below living rates for those securing temporary work.

This Warns You. Do not come here with the old plea you were unaware of conditions. If any employer or employment office shark promises you work it is with the intention of getting you up here to break the union wage scale.

To Make a Scab Out of You. Do not let the transportation companies separate you from your fare and leave you stranded on these shores.

Once up here, how are you going to get out? Over 500 unemployed are asking themselves this question at present.

Stay away from Nome, Alaska, during 1908.

Published by authority of Local No. 240, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

The names of all readers of The Industrial Bulletin who have not renewed their subscriptions, although notified in ample time by postal, have been stricken from our mailing list. However, we will keep a limited amount of this week's edition on file to supply all those with Bulletins who will renew their subscription by Saturday night, May 16th.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—

Address to Wage Workers \$1.50
The Textile Industry 1.50
Food Stuff Industry 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50
Address to Lumber and Wood Workers 1.50
Address to Street Car Workers 1.50
Address to Railway Workers 1.50
Address to Coal Miners 3.00

LEAFLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Address to Coal Miners in Italian 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in Italian 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in Finnish 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in German 4.00
Address to Wage Workers in Yiddish 3.00
Address to Wage Workers in French 3.00
Special address in Roumanian 4.00
Special address in Slavonian-Dalmatian 3.00
Japanese address to Wage Earners 10.00

For above send to I. W. W. Headquarters, 158 5th St. San Francisco, Calif.

For Story of a New Labor Union in Spanish send to N. C. Madsen, 299 E. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION.

English (per 100) \$ 5.00
Italian " " 5.00
French " " 5.00
German " " 5.00
Polish " " 5.00
Hungarian " " 5.00
Spanish " " 10.00
Finnish " " 5.00

Membership application blanks in Polish, per 100, 50c.

Membership application blanks with preamble in Slavonian - Dalmatian, per 100, 50c.

NOTE: The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by express, freight and shipping charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN
Room 212 Bank Temple
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MATTERS.

Clifford St., New Bedford, Mass., April 12, 1908.

Mr. W. E. Trautmann, Chicago, Ill. Fellow Worker.

Yours of recent date to hand. I note what you say about derelict locals and industrial councils.

I feel that if these locals and district councils constantly refuse to meet their obligations they should be given a reasonable length of time to settle up, and failing that, they should be stricken from the roll. It is no use carrying dead wood. And the stipulation, "Cash with order," should be enforced, of course. I know there are exceptional cases, but in such cases discretion should be used.

I have noticed the financial report for January and February contain next to nothing from Paterson, N. J., and New York, and I think if St. John comes East this should be one of the most important things for investigation. A strong man is needed in such cases. I hope St. John can see his way to come East at this time. He could attend the convention of Shoe Workers; also the long looked for visit to Providence and New Bedford. I also feel that some one is needed in New York. It strikes me that everything is not as it should be, and I believe now is a good time, especially at this time when so much interest is being exhibited by the Brotherhood of Tailors, etc.

I note what you say in regard to Miller attending the convention of Textile Workers to act as interpreter. I may say, that from what I have heard Miller has been elected a delegate to this convention, so I think that will be O. K.

Reports from Lawrence and Lowell indicate that Webster is making good. I had a letter from Thompson saying that a Polish branch had been organized in Lowell; also one in Lawrence of about 200 members.

Let me know if any new developments arise relative to the Shoe Workers' convention to be held in Lynn.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, W. M. YATES.

Clifford St., New Bedford, Mass., April 22, 1908.

Mr. W. E. Trautmann.

Fellow-worker:—Received yours of the 14th, enclosing protest from Voluntary Organizer Jos. J. Etor.

I have looked carefully over same, and may say that this protest is somewhat justified. Of course, I did not think, as you have intimated in your explanation, that any exception was to be made in the case of Hestlewood and I was under the impression that he was to proceed to Montana on the same terms as Walsh and Etor, but this does not effect the protest of Etor in the main.

I agree with you as to Katz. I hold with Etor that all per capita should be paid to Headquarters, and all stamps purchased should be secured from Headquarters also.

I have also noticed in a recent issue of the Bulletin that Hestlewood has returned to a local union, and I hold with Etor that if this should continue there could be no system, and we should be continually in the hole. I am of the opinion that an explanation is due from "Walsh" as to the following items:

"Bulletin, March 28th, shows that on Mar. 14th, J. H. Walsh, on account expenses for January, \$239.75, which means, etc., etc."

I agree with Etor that this is a clear violation of the decision of the G. E. B. understanding, and matters similar to these enumerated in Etor's complaint prompted me to ask for a detailed account of the work of the different organizers.

Referring again to Etor's letter, I may say, that I have come across some practical illustrations of the self-denial practiced by devoted members of the I. W. W. We have had several as such. Webster has been located in Lowell and Lawrence for the last three weeks and has been responsible for the organizing of two Polish branches, a total membership of 211; and this has not cost Headquarters a single cent. Local 157 having undertaken to pay his traveling expenses, and the locals where he is working will pay his board. He is not receiving a cent for wages. He is the right kind of organizer—no \$3 a day and expenses for him. If we had a half dozen like him we should be out of debt in no time.

We have here other men who are only waiting for an opportunity to show the devotion to the cause of Industrial Freedom, and I may say that pretty near every time a financial statement appears in the Bulletin cases similar to Walsh's are pointed out to me, and an explanation is asked for. To a textile worker \$3 a day and expenses seems enormous.

I am anxiously awaiting that report of the work of the organizers. I am in perfect accord with the notice to Secretaries of Industrial Councils and Locals as published in the Bulletin.

Since writing the above have received yours of the 17th, enclosing protest from Local No. 32 of Vancouver, B. C. This in my estimation is a duplicate of Etor's complaint, with the exception that No. 322 points out that no financial statement of the waterfront strike has been issued. Walsh ought to be requested to furnish this at once, and failing this, the Local should be asked for an explanation; and it is my opinion that the third convention covered this point, and No. 322 corrects in this respect.

Also by same mail received matter of Minneapolis and St. Paul Industrial Council controversy. It seems to me that the whole trouble hinges upon the resolution submitted by No. 14; and this is my opinion is a perfectly legitimate proposition, and a Local of the I. W. W. that would refuse to subscribe to this resolution is better outside the organization than inside.

I feel from the evidence submitted that Local No. 64 is all wrong, and would suggest that they be requested by Headquarters to subscribe to the aforesaid resolution, and failing to do so, that their charter be recalled.

Also enclosed in same cover a number of names submitted by you, and which are suggested as eligible men to fill the office of editor of the Bulletin. I favor Fox as per enclosed slip. I may say in connection with this, that I would have liked a man to reside in Chicago, who did this work, and Hagerty, although he may be capable, has not taken any part (to my knowledge) in the work of the I. W. W. since the first convention, and for this reason could not support him.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, W. M. YATES.

Blue Island, Ill., April 23, 1908.

Yours of the 22d at hand in regards to this political DeLeon-Katz problem, being prolonged and reshaped, and thrashed out through the columns of the I. U. B.

I seriously object, as there can be no clear and concise understanding given to the rank and file. Let it come to the convention, if DeLeon and Katz dare, and there let the representatives of the membership decide whether the majority of the G. E. B. acted right or not.

TIOS, J. COLE.

Answers of General Executive Board Members.

New York, April 24, 1908.

Fellow Workers:—

Yours of April 22, addressed to G. E. B., containing two proposed rulings defining relations of independent councils as distributing centers for stamps, supplies, etc., to locals in their jurisdictions, received.

I am opposed to both of the proposed rulings, for reasons partly given in previous communications. Such propositions tend to decentralization locally. As I see it, it would eventually result in separation of the locals from the councils, or in the weakening of the bond of local unity which is maintained by and through the district councils.

National industrial unions are not yet formed. Their relations to the locals will have to be defined when the N. I. U.'s are established. But the local unity must be maintained, and one of the best means to that end is to have the locals look to the council for their source of supplies as well as their guidance locally in other matters.

The N. I. U., as well as the general administration, can maintain safe business relations with locals through strict councils if business methods are applied all along the line and insisted upon.

I suggested a system of blank reports for this purpose in a recent letter. Your proposition amounts to trying to cure evil by a worse one—the evil of bad business methods by that of local decentralization.

I am certainly opposed to it because I consider its consequences would be dangerous.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, B. H. WILLIAMS.

I hope that you won't print any more of that junk about DeLeon, Katz, etc., as the great majority of the members do not belong to the S. L. P. and the continual harping about these things will do more harm than good. Tell them there is too much to do to bother with such small matters, and if they don't like it to go to hell, or some other place.

It costs more to be eternally getting out these petty charges than the whole bunch of these political fanatics are worth. The I. W. W. has no political affiliation, and that settles it, and any more of this damn dope about DeLeon or S. L. P. will be very obnoxious to me and to hundreds of others that are the life of the I. W. W. We want something to read in The Bulletin that is instructive, and if you know how little interest there is taken in this wrangling outside of a few fanatics, I believe that you would do all in your power to cut it out.

I don't give a damn whether prices go up before wages or not, but I do know that wages have gone to almost nothing, and prices are the same. If not higher, and I mean say that it costs money to be harping on any such trash, as there is more important work to do.

We should not even mention the name of a political party, as we have nothing to do with them, and if any one else wants to carp about such things, let them go to it.

F. W. HESLEWOOD.

New York, April 24, 1908.

Mr. W. E. Trautmann, Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Worker:—

Yours of the 22d inst. just received, with matters in relation to Katz affair enclosed.

By all means publish the entire business in The Bulletin, and the matter calling for light, and the membership and the outside world should be entrusted with a knowledge of the affair. Therefore, turn on the switches!

H. R. WILLIAMS.

FROM R. KATZ.

Relative to the resignation of Editor Edwards, and the names suggested, there may be others besides those suggested of whom I only know two personally. I shall speak to Fellow-Worker Glantz, who knows a good number of men in the labor movement. Should you close nominations before you again hear from me, I would nominate W. R. Fox of Cincinnati.

As to the resolution which is submitted for endorsement, adopted by the Council of Minneapolis, and your comments thereto, has me guessing. If you favor such a course why did you not act accordingly? And as to the hanging about of the "prevailing confusion and tangles" How does that declaration square with the contents of the Industrial Bulletin? I do not believe that the adoption of new resolutions will improve matters, if you resolute one way and act the other.

Bakery Workers in New York have also applied for charter. Keep up the organizing! Remember, standing still means going backwards.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR APRIL

The following is a statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the month of April. Any errors or omissions discovered should be reported to headquarters.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, G. & T.

RECEIPTS FOR APRIL

April	1	A. Miller, contribution.....	1.00
	1	I. Friedman, subscription.....	.50
	1	J. W. Stewart, contribution.....	2.00
	1	Quincy Industrial Union No. 517, dues Jan., Feb., and Mar.	6.75
	1	Philadelphia Industrial District Council, on account.....	15.00
	1	Boston Industrial Union No. 163, Br. 2, dues.....	7.50
	2	Chicago Allemaia Local No. 13, supplies.....	.30
	2	P. Batavia, contribution.....	.06
	2	J. Breuer, subscription.....	1.50
	2	H. Gunn, subscription.....	1.25
	2	Lawrence Industrial Union No. 20, Br. 2, dues \$15.00, supplies \$1.00.....	16.00
	2	Philadelphia Industrial Union No. 425, Br. 1, buttons.....	5.25
	2	A. B. Treiser, dues member at large.....	1.50
	2	A. A. Dultz, subscriptions.....	1.50
	2	A. L. Zimmerman, subscription.....	.50
	2	J. J. Eitor, on account.....	5.00
	2	St. Louis Industrial Union No. 163, Br. 2, on account \$1.25, supplies \$1.00.....	2.25
	2	St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, subscriptions \$1.00, literature \$3.00.....	4.00
	2	J. Walsh, bulletins.....	1.00
	2	Olneyville Industrial Union No. 530, supplies \$1.00, literature \$2.00.....	3.00
	2	Hartford Industrial Union No. 69, dues.....	2.25
	2	Louisville Industrial Union No. 31, dues for Mar. \$3.00, constitution \$5.00, labels \$1.00, contribution \$1.20.....	5.70
	2	San Pedro Industrial Union No. 533, on account.....	3.00
	2	G. Nickerson, subscription.....	.25
	2	Jas. C. Sheehan, subscription.....	1.00
	2	G. M. Conover, subscriptions.....	1.50
	2	Wm. John, subscription.....	1.00
	2	Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, Br. 1, subscription \$1.00, literature \$1.00.....	2.00
	2	E. Williams, subscriptions.....	6.50
	2	Marble Industrial Union No. 408, dues \$15.00, in payment of by-laws \$2.00.....	17.00
	2	H. Dink, subscriptions.....	1.00
	2	F. E. Miles, subscriptions.....	1.00
	2	Oakland Industrial Union No. 233, on account.....	1.00
	2	J. Pollack, subscriptions 75c, literature 25c.....	1.00
	2	Tacoma Industrial Union No. 169, label contribution.....	.50
	2	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, literature.....	15.00
	2	Eureka Industrial Union No. 428, dues \$7.50, supplies \$3.00.....	10.50
	2	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, dues \$15.00, bulletins \$10.50.....	25.50
	2	H. L. Thompson, subscription.....	.50
	2	W. M. Wolfe, dues member at large.....	1.25
	2	W. M. Wolfe, propaganda stamps.....	.50
	2	W. E. McCall, subscription.....	.50
	2	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, handbooks \$5.00, subscriptions \$3.00.....	8.00
	2	Geo. Temperly, subscriptions.....	1.50
	2	V. Korndra, subscription.....	1.25
	2	C. W. Blyler, subscriptions.....	1.25
	2	R. W. Stevens, bulletins \$1.00, stickers 1c.....	1.15
	2	Jos. N. Mullin, subscription.....	.50
	2	Geo. Trumbore, subscription.....	.25
	2	Wm. Allan, subscription.....	.50
	2	Worcester Industrial Union No. 512, Br. 1, dues.....	15.00
	2	Bridgeport Industrial Union No. 200, subscriptions.....	2.50
	2	J. Maki, literature.....	2.00
	2	W. W. Cantrell, subscription.....	1.50
	2	P. E. Collins, literature.....	1.50
	2	G. H. Johnson, literature.....	5.00
	2	R. Ottom, literature.....	3.50
	2	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, dues \$15.00, supplies \$3.75.....	18.75
	2	B. W. Frazee, subscription.....	.50
	2	San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, for bulletins for March.....	4.00
	2	Pittsburg Industrial Union No. 215, contribution \$5.00, contribution J. Desmond \$1.00.....	6.00
	2	O. J. Smith, subscriptions \$8.50, literature \$12.71.....	21.21
	2	Buffalo Industrial Union No. 45, subscription.....	.25
	2	Chicago Industrial Union No. 83, dues.....	1.50
	2	Chicago Industrial Union No. 167, subscriptions \$2.00, dues \$1.50.....	3.50
	2	G. Kessler, subscriptions.....	.75
	2	Giffey Industrial Union No. 535, dues.....	7.80
	2	Goldfield Newsboys' Union, property defunct loan.....	109.00
	2	Portland Industrial Union No. 92, subscriptions 75c, for bundle of bulletins \$4.00.....	4.75
	2	Redlands Industrial Union No. 419, subscriptions.....	1.00
	2	V. Mino, subscription.....	.50
	2	St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, Jewish Branch, dues \$1.00, dues \$1.00.....	2.00
	2	Hantrameck Industrial Union No. 110, on account.....	10.00
	2	Wilkesburg Industrial Union No. 170, subscription.....	3.00
	2	St. Paul Industrial Union No. 307, dues.....	2.00
	2	Buenos Vista Industrial Union No. 302, subscription 25c, contributions \$1.50.....	1.75
	2	J. Ingh, subscription.....	.25
	2	J. Reese, dues member at large.....	1.00
	2	F. Ockermuller, dues member at large.....	1.00
	2	E. St. Louis Industrial Union No. 174, subscriptions \$5.00, dues stamps for March 75c.....	1.25
	2	Frontenac Industrial Union No. 520, dues.....	4.00
	2	J. H. Walsh, dues Servian Br. No. 352, \$5.25, charter fee Loggers' Union \$10.00, supplies \$10.20, dues Loggers' Union \$17.25, supplies sold \$1.54, contribution H. Straut \$5.00, dues L. U. No. 222 \$18.00, buttons L. U. No. 222 \$10.50, buttons sold \$6.00, charter fee Servian Br. Spokane \$10.00, dues	

15	E. G. Flynn, returned money collected for propaganda meeting.....	5.00
15	Chicago Industrial Union No. 83, dues.....	1.80
15	Providence Industrial Union No. 530, buttons.....	3.50
15	T. Whitehead, dues L. U. No. 169, Tacoma, \$1.05, buttons L. U. No. 175, Seattle, \$1.75, dues L. U. No. 432, \$3.00, dues Servian Br. 2, L. U. No. 352, \$2.25, buttons L. U. No. 175, \$4.20, propaganda stamps \$2.90.....	16.15
15	St. Louis Industrial Union No. 188, dues.....	3.00
15	J. P. Quinn, convention report.....	.20
15	Kalispell Industrial Union No. 421, supplies.....	8.50
15	Canton Industrial Union No. 239, dues.....	5.10
15	G. Hanger, subscriptions \$1.50, literature \$5.00.....	6.50
15	L. Ballhaus, contribution \$2.00, bulletins \$1.50.....	3.50
15	Washington, D.C., Industrial Union No. 234, dues.....	2.70
15	Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, dues \$10.00, assessment \$4.00, supplies \$1.00.....	15.00
15	Quincy Industrial Union No. 538, charter fee.....	10.00
15	Olneyville Industrial Union No. 530, dues.....	75.00
15	A. E. Averil, convention report.....	.20
15	Butte Industrial Union No. 33, dues.....	7.50
15	Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 6, subscriptions \$2.25, propaganda stamps \$3.75, contribution A. Boesche \$1.00.....	7.00
15	H. H. Walsh, propaganda stamps.....	4.00
15	Butte Industrial Union No. 403, dues.....	10.00
15	J. E. Lenoire, subscriptions \$3.00, dues \$3.00, subscriptions \$1.00, contribution L. U. \$2.00.....	6.00
15	F. Anderson, subscription.....	1.00
15	W. Liebrecht, subscriptions.....	.30
15	L. Koller, literature.....	.30
15	T. McLaughlin, for express charges paid by Local No. 178.....	12.50
15	H. Schmidt, subscription.....	1.00
15	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, contribution.....	9.45
15	M. Lindner, subscriptions.....	.50
15	Wilkesburg Industrial Union No. 150, propaganda stamps \$4.00, dues \$1.50, literature \$5.00.....	10.50
15	Blue Island Industrial Union No. 17, subscriptions and bulletins.....	2.90
15	Port Norfolk Industrial Union No. 139, dues.....	3.00
15	K. B. Powers, subscription.....	.50
15	T. Staley, propaganda stamps.....	5.00
15	Portland Industrial Union No. 92, subscription.....	.50
15	D. G. Gillespie, subscription.....	.50
15	F. E. Larson, dues \$3.00, subscription \$5.00.....	3.50
15	P. B. Earnshaw, dues \$1.50, initiation \$2.00.....	3.50
15	Wm. Cook, subscription.....	.50
15	Chas. Rogers, literature.....	1.00
15	Phoenix Industrial Union No. 122, Br. 1, for bundle of bulletins.....	2.50
15	C. H. Chase, subscription.....	.25
15	C. Billing, subscription.....	.50
15	L. I. Sambriger, subscription.....	.50
15	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, subscriptions and bulletins \$1.00, contribution \$1.00.....	2.00
15	Luke Charles Industrial Union No. 239, dues for Mar. \$3.00, on account.....	.75
15	No. 382, on account.....	3.00
15	F. Bower, propaganda stamps.....	1.00
15	Newport News Industrial Union No. 30, dues \$3.00, subscription \$5.00.....	3.50
15	P. Mass, subscription.....	.50
15	G. Nickerson, subscription.....	.50
15	H. Trumbore, subscription.....	.25
15	R. Hammond, contribution.....	1.00
15	F. Schade, contribution \$5.00, subscription \$1.50.....	2.00
15	J. J. Eitor, dues and initiation B. Both \$3.00, subscription \$5.00.....	3.50
15	E. J. Lund, literature.....	2.20
15	T. J. McDonald, subscription.....	2.00
15	Boston Industrial Union No. 56, dues \$3.00, supplies \$2.00.....	3.20
15	Wakefield Industrial Union No. 98, dues.....	90.00
15	Redlands Industrial Union No. 419, subscription \$5.00, propaganda stamps \$5.00.....	5.50
15	Victoria Industrial Union No. 44, dues for March.....	4.35
15	No. 322, literature \$5.00, contribution \$2.25, propaganda stamps 25c.....	7.50
15	Redlands Industrial Union No. 419, dues \$6.00, on account \$5.50.....	11.50
15	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, handbooks \$4.00, bulletins \$3.00.....	7.00
15	Olneyville Industrial Union No. 530, dues.....	1.00
15	New Bedford Industrial Union No. 137, dues \$60.75, subscriptions \$3.00, supplies \$5.00.....	64.25
15	H. Heswood, subscription cards.....	89.50
15	C. H. Hiltz, subscription 25c fund.....	.25
15	H. B. Ewing, dues.....	1.50
15	Bridgeport Industrial Union No. 113, supplies.....	1.50
15	T. Whitehead, dues Italian Br. Local No. 352, Seattle, \$1.10, propaganda stamps L. U. No. 432 \$5.50, propaganda stamps L. U. No. 178 \$5.00, contribution A. Fagerdahl \$1.00.....	12.10
15	Hartford Industrial Union No. 160, literature \$5.00, bulletins \$5.00.....	1.00
15	E. G. Harding, dues member at large.....	1.25
15	Philadelphia L. U. No. 425, Br. 1, literature.....	.09
15	Cleveland Industrial Union No. 11, subscription.....	.50
15	L. Finn, subscription.....	.50
15	San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, dues for Mar. \$3.00.....	13.00
15	G. E. Peterson, literature.....	.09
15	B. B. Williams, contribution \$2.00, literature \$5.00, bulletins \$5.00.....	9.00
15	T. Whanghany, subscription.....	.50
15	A. Black, subscription.....	.50
15	E. W. Hoag, subscriptions.....	2.00

23	Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 6, contribution C. Moschel \$1.00, for bundle of bulletins \$6.50.....	7.50
23	Indianapolis Industrial Union No. 96, dues \$4.50, label 75c.....	5.25
23	F. P. Yank, subscription.....	.50
23	J. Wade, subscription.....	.50
23	A. Reati, subscription.....	.50
23	J. Jacober, subscription.....	.50
23	H. Loebel, convention reports.....	2.00
23	Kansas City Industrial Union No. 8, on account.....	2.00
23	G. A. Fauer, subscriptions.....	1.00
23	E. Kellman, subscriptions.....	.75
23	M. Werner, subscription.....	.25
23	D. B. Moore, convention report.....	.25
23	Buffalo Industrial Union No. 43, for Flynn lecture and supplies.....	10.00
23	Wm. Vesper, propaganda stamps \$5.00, subscriptions 75c.....	5.00
23	Duquoin Industrial Union No. 503, handbooks.....	1.00
23	Kansas City Industrial Union No. 8, bundle of bulletins for April.....	.25
23	E. McDonough, subscription.....	.08
23	Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, dues \$3.00, bulletins \$1.00.....	4.00
23	Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, dues \$15.00, contribution \$7.50.....	22.25
23	H. Kessler, constitution.....	1.00
23	M. Amundsen, subscription.....	.50
23	Chicago Industrial Union No. 85, Br. 2, dues.....	3.00
23	Redlands Industrial Union No. 419, propaganda stamps \$7.15, literature \$3.00.....	10.15
23	J. Kippen, subscription.....	.50
23	Somers Industrial Union No. 384, bundle of bulletins.....	18.75
23	C. C. Chambers, subscription \$1.00, dues \$5.00, assessment 10c, dues C. R. Cliffe 75c, dues P. Luckinger \$1.00.....	4.10
23	R. A. Matheson, subscriptions.....	1.00
23	Boston Industrial Union No. 56, Br. 2, charter fee.....	10.00
23	C. A. McDowell, literature.....	.09
23	Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, bundle of bulletins.....	3.25
23	Kalispell Industrial Union No. 421, contribution.....	35.00
23	M. Neill, Industrial Union No. 14, propaganda stamps \$1.50, literature \$1.50.....	3.00
23	Los Angeles Industrial Union No. 12, dues for Mar. \$6.15, subscriptions \$1.25, contribution \$1.00.....	8.40
23	Riverdale Industrial Union No. 1, dues \$1.00.....	.98
23	J. Cox, bulletins.....	.98
23	Holtville Industrial Union No. 437, dues.....	13.00
23	M. Marshall, subscription.....	.50
23	Marble Industrial Union No. 408, supplies.....	.50
23	H. Schmitt, contribution.....	2.00
23	W. T. Farrell, subscriptions \$1.00, literature \$1.00.....	2.00
23	Philadelphia Industrial District Council, on account.....	15.00
23	Phoenix Industrial Union No. 155, dues \$15.00, supplies \$1.50.....	16.50
23	T. Grobucki, subscription.....	.24
23	H. Trumbore, subscription 25c, bulletins 25c.....	.25
23	F. Neuhof, subscription.....	.25
23	W. E. Trautmann, dues March and April.....	1.00
23	Portland Industrial Union No. 92, subscription \$5.00, bulletins \$6.00.....	6.50
23	R. W. Stevens, propaganda stamps.....	1.00
23	Smithville Industrial Union No. 440, charter fee \$10.00, dues \$7.50, supplies 75c, literature \$3.00.....	21.25
23	Phoenix Industrial Union No. 439, charter fee.....	10.00
23	E. B. Ford, literature.....	.64
23	Lake Charles Industrial Union No. 239, bundle of bulletins.....	3.00
23	T. Harrington, subscription.....	.50
23	H. J. Hogan, subscription.....	.50
23	K. Kleingal, subscription.....	.50
23	Milwaukee Industrial Union No. 123, subscription 25c, button 3c, handbooks 15c.....	.75
23	W. O'Donnell, subscription.....	.50
23	Columbus Industrial Union No. 257, dues.....	1.00
23	J. Kahr, subscription.....	.50
23	Worcester Industrial Union No. 320, dues for April.....	2.25
23	A. Buse, subscription.....	.50
23	A. Neeson, subscription \$5.00, literature 25c.....	.75
23	J. Begovich, subscription.....	.50
23	Oakland Industrial Union No. 235, dues \$2.00, contribution \$1.00.....	3.00
23	T. Meyer, subscription.....	.25
23	F. W. Heswood, propaganda stamps.....	7.25
23	G. Nickerson, subscriptions.....	.75
23	Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, dues.....	2.00
23	F. Schade, subscriptions.....	1.00
23	Jersey City Industrial Union No. 87, subscriptions.....	.75
23	A. S. Edwards, dues \$3.00, contribution \$1.00.....	18.00
23	St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, bulletins.....	1.00
23	San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, dues \$15.00, assessment \$5.00.....	20.00
23	W. O'Donnell, subscription.....	.50
23	Great Falls Industrial Union No. 308, dues.....	22.50
23	Chicago Industrial Union No. 167, dues \$1.50 literature \$5.00.....	6.50
23	T. J. Peach, subscription.....	.50
		\$1,004.01

23	Financial Statement of B. H. Williams from March 28 to April 25.	
23	Receipts.	
23	April 1, per Westerlund, Treas. N. Y. Council.....	\$5.00
23	(Above covered by voucher from Trautmann.)	
23	April 10, per Trautmann (check) Sub. cards sold in month.....	15.00
23		2.00
23	Total.....	\$22.00
23	To bal. due Williams Mch. 28.....	\$ 4.25
23	To board and lodging 28 days at \$1 per day.....	28.00
23	To street car fare 28 days at 10c per day.....	2.80
23	To postage stamps.....	.50
23	Total.....	\$35.55

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

Price List of Supplies:

Constitutions, in English, per 100.....	\$5.00
Constitutions, in other languages, per 100.....	7.00
Local Letterheads, per 100.....	.50
Envelopes, per 100.....	.10
Withdrawal Cards, per 10.....	.10
Application blanks, per 100.....	.50
Arrears notices, per 100.....	.50
Warrant Book, each.....	.80
Receipt Book, each.....	.30
Ledger, 100 pages.....	1.25
Ledger, 200 pages.....	2.00
Ledger, 400 pages.....	3.50
Ledger, 600 pages.....	5.00
Day Book, 100 pages.....	1.00
Treasurer's Cash Book.....	.75
Minute Book.....	.80
Rubber Stamps and Pad.....	.50
Seal for the Union.....	1.00
Buttons, cheap grade, each.....	.10
Buttons, better grade.....	.25

Industrial Union HANDBOOK